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FIRST EDITION.

LATEST ELECTION RETURNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Official and Estimated Majorities.

The following table of majorities for Lieutenant Governor is official, except the counties of Forest, Philadelphia and Sullivan. It will be several days before the official count will be announced in Philadelphia. "Temple's majority will be about the same as Latta's, and McCandless will be 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket:

Counties.	Olmstead, R.	Latta, D.
Adams	...	445
Allegheny	...	2,582
Armstrong	335	...
Beaver	353	...
Bedford	...	433
Berks	...	5,132
Blair	134	1
Bradford	1,255	...
Bucks	...	359
Butler	425	...
Cambria	...	1,141
Cameron	39	...
Carbon	...	393
Centre	...	963
Chester	1,187	...
Clarion	...	1,304
Clinton	...	1,481
Columbia	...	963
Crawford	...	1,583
Cumberland	97	...
Dauphin	...	635
Delaware	1,239	...
Elk	1,292	...
Erie	...	665
Fayette	475	...
Franklin	50	...
Fulton	...	274
Greene	...	339
Huntingdon	237	1,194
Indiana	1,896	...
Jefferson	...	113
Juniata	...	597
Lancaster	4,382	...
Lawrence	1,169	...
Lebanon	1,157	...
Lehigh	...	1,746
Luzerne	...	1,641
Lycoming	...	892
McKean	...	3
Mercer	239	...
Mifflin	...	177
Monroe	...	1,367
Montgomery	...	913
Montour	...	580
Northampton	...	2,270
Northumberland	...	298
Perry	...	145
Philadelphia	12,500	...
Pike	...	801
Potter	53	...
Schuylkill	...	1,667
Snyder	305	...
Somerset	1,208	100
Sullivan	...	...
Susquehanna	645	...
Tioga	1,877	...
Union	60	...
Venango	7	...
Warren	246	...
Washington	...	54
Wayne	...	197
Westmoreland	1,873	...
Wyoming	197	...
York	...	3,028
Total	34,175	40,972
		34,475
Latta's majority		5,500

The Official Returns by Counties.

CLARION.

	Rep.	Dem.
Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	1,954	Latta	3,254
Aud. Gen.—Allen	1,950	Temple	3,254
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	1,949	McCandless	3,254
Sup. Judge—Paxson	1,942	Woodward	3,250
Congress—White	1,933	Wilson	3,253
Assembly—Goheen	2,020	Williams	3,263
Patterson	1,982	Wilson	3,252
Davis	1,982	Henry	3,271

SCHUYLKILL.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	7,517	Latta	9,184
Aud. Gen.—Allen	7,507	Temple	9,067
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	7,549	McCandless	9,043
Sup. Judge—Paxson	7,498	Woodward	9,135
Congress—Garretson	8,056	Kelly	8,999
		Randall	144
Senate—I. Yelle	3,359	Culligan	4,168
		Merwig	329
Assembly, 1st—Morgan	1,587	McKeon	1,481
2d—Loudenslager	1,122	Rubrecht	950
		Kelly	195
30—Enterline	1,000	Boyer	1,595
4th—Leech	2,021	Kearns	2,200
Lewis	4,077	Foster	4,075
Blacker	4,013	Wynkoop	3,769
Sheriff—Werner	6,311	Seltzinger	3,025
Dist. Att'y—Taylor	7,052	Kaercheri	9,261
Coroner—Quail	8,291	Hoffman	3,040
Com'rs—Jones	7,849	Fehr	9,211
Surveyor—Breish	7,965	Albright	9,198
Solicitor—Frontman	7,606	Darling	9,167
Director—Bock	7,921	Mangam	8,119
Auditor—Bank	7,896	Small	9,252

LYCOMING.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,333	Latta	4,495
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,267	Temple	4,363
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	3,294	McCandless	4,365
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,300	Woodward	4,367
Congress—Ross	3,561	Earley	4,107
Assembly—Hill	3,561	Wilson	4,091
M. Steck	3,617	Gulley	4,035
Hilbern	1,122	M. Steck	4,127
Sheriff—Hutson	3,015	Mahaffey	4,133
Dis. Att'y—Crawford	3,492	Hart	4,581
Prothon'y—Elder	3,227	Blair	4,405
Comm'r—Stryker	3,184	Maffet	4,392
Auditors—Lloyd	3,561	Folmer	4,455
—Henry	3,556	Sweeley	4,386
Surveyor—Rieder	3,599	Laird	4,483

SOUTHMORELAND.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,285	Latta	3,547
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,261	Temple	3,548
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	3,259	McCandless	3,539
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,252	Woodward	3,534
Congress—Packer	3,703	Breslin	3,191
Assembly—Jno.	3,654	Sherwood	3,191
Parker	3,128	Withington	3,624
Dis. Att'y—Clement	3,665	Kase	4,715
Comm'rs—Castle	3,647	Gamble	4,773
Surveyor—Rockefeller	3,330	Frey	3,581
Auditor—Eackman	3,645	Hottenstein	3,565

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,399	Latta	2,207
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,561	Temple	2,206
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	3,577	McCandless	2,234
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,588	Woodward	2,236
Congress—Dunlap	3,579	Clayton	2,237
—Townsend	3,347	Forwood	2,469
Assembly—Bailey	3,561	Bailey	2,363
Harvey	3,862	Worrall	2,087
Hinkson	1,346		
Marshall	1,346		
Prothono.—Johnson	3,585	Closs	2,182
Recorder—Walton	3,510	Rhodes	2,454
Register—Lear	3,509	Gilbert	2,118
Comm'r—Holland	3,561	Lloyd	2,359
Treasurer—Harvey	3,575	Wright	2,326
Coroner—Minshall	3,488	James	2,295
Auditors—Garrett	3,579	Osborne	2,215
Cheyney	3,569	Marsh	2,185

*Independent Republicans.

WASHINGTON.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,252	Latta	4,200
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,243	Temple	4,227
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	4,254	McCandless	4,239
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,254	Woodward	4,236
Assembly—Billingsly	4,360	Miller	4,310
Gabby	4,231	Birch	4,324
Farrer	4,357	Hall	4,115
Dist. Att'y—McIlwaine	4,326	McCarroll	4,291
Comm'r—Smith	4,328	Watson	4,284
Director—Wilrich	4,358	Bartlow	4,445
Surveyor—White	4,404	Rupie	4,284
Coroner—Epps	4,337	Dixon	4,332
Auditor—McClain	4,230	Wilson	4,348

VENANGO.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	3,207	Latta	3,247
Aud. Gen.—Allen	3,257	Temple	3,261
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	3,284	McCandless	3,259
Sup. Judge—Paxson	3,222	Woodward	3,259
Congress—Curtis	3,097	Egbert	3,180
Senate—McMullan	3,356	McCallister	2,199
Assembly—McCreary	3,420	Hasson	3,420
Dickey	3,247	Park	3,131
Myers	3,106	Kennon	3,191
Sheriff—Gates	3,170	Lamberton	3,365
Dist. Att'y—James	3,286	McKissick	3,241
Comm'r—McCreery	3,570	Wilson	3,251
Auditor—Vannattice	3,277	Ricketts	3,279
Surveyor—Hilands	3,304	Powell	3,252

CAMBRIA.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	2,238	Latta	2,570
Aud. Gen.—Allen	2,242	Temple	2,471
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	2,231	McCandless	2,230
Sup. Judge—Paxson	2,240	Woodward	2,470
Congress—Blair	1,938	Reilly	2,733
Assembly—Lapp	2,091	Barnes	2,452
Gates	2,300	Buck	2,097
Prothono.—Kinkead	2,264	McGoigan	2,095
Dist. Att'y—Kerr	2,682	Rose	2,480
Comm'rs—Myers	2,183	Campbell	2,247
Gramling	2,183	McClelland	2,247
Director—Hopple	2,261	Flick	2,226
Auditors—Ivins	2,231	Sweeney	2,230
Wilt	2,361	Hasson	2,230
Surveyor—Hickroy	2,307	Scanlan	2,222
Coroner—Walters	2,249	Brady	2,250
Pres. Judge—Potts	1,015	Barnes	1,247
Asso. Judges—Hamilton	1,025	Keim	1,167
Caughey	1,140	Benshoof	1,140

BERKS.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	5,380	Latta	10,412
Aud. Gen.—Allen	5,462	Temple	10,375
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	5,313	McCandless	10,405
Sup. Judge—Paxson	5,130	Woodward	10,570
Congress—McKnight	4,323	Clymer	10,358
Assembly—Kemp	5,235	A. Smith	7,348
Smith	5,262	Dry	7,259
Textler	5,374	Bastorf	7,317
Beard	5,226	Audre	7,287
Sheriff—Holloway	5,225	Young	10,555
Comm'r—Call	5,325	Umbenhin	10,438
Dist. Att'y—Montgomery	5,261	Riker	10,504
Director—Fox	5,289	Beidler	10,616
P. Inspector—Gervant	5,353	Rapp	10,592
		Stump	10,587
Auditor—Briner	5,330	Sallade	10,597
Surveyor—Ben	5,321	Zacharias	10,592

MERCER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,260	Latta	3,849
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,275	Temple	3,972
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	4,276	McCandless	3,846
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,092	Woodward	3,845
Pres. Judge—Pearson	2,417	McDermitt	3,906
*Stewart	1,168		
Congress—White	4,112	Sheakley	3,955
Assembly—Jackson	4,326	Henlen	3,835
Reed	4,184	Heydrick	3,871
Blatt	4,208	Denniston	4,091
Comm'r—Leech	4,319	Lutton	3,770

CRAWFORD.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	4,821	Latta	4,224
Aud. Gen.—Allen	4,798	Temple	4,227
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	4,800	McCandless	4,227
Sup. Judge—Paxson	4,713	Woodward	4,229
Congress—White	4,722	Shockley	4,063
Assembly—Findley	4,756	Plummer	4,898
Compton	4,629	Logan	4,832
Roberts	4,414	Fredrick	4,832
Rhodes	4,630	Raydure	4,668
Comm'r—Henderson	4,574	Reynolds	4,685
Auditor—Wygant	4,609	Clapp	4,704

LUZERNE.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	8,631	Latta	10,312
Aud. Gen.—Allen	8,617	Temple	10,307
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	8,644	McCandless	10,192
Sup. Judge—Paxson	8,498	Woodward	10,387
Judge—Pearson	4,771	Handley	10,062
Sheriff—Eno	8,604	Kirkendall	10,739
Congress—Scranton	8,292	Wright	9,165
Judge Or. C.—Rice	8,899	Ricketts	10,351
Comm'r—Gilroy	8,160	Jennings	9,169
Auditor—Harris	8,594	Leonard	10,076
Surveyor—Stevenson	8,218	Reynolds	10,611
Congress, 11th d.—Butler	1,712	Collins	3,692
Senate 29 d.—Phillips	2,488	Stanton	3,444
		Dewey	1,252
21 d.—Payne	5,037	Stark	5,522
Assembly, 1 d.—Miner	1,564	Cregan	889
2 d.—Smith	2,284	Lewis	1,302
3 d.—Gettel	717	McCarthy	1,116
		Simons	1,121
4 d.—Fitzpatrick	775	Fingerhut	1,450
5 d.—Williams	992	McAvey	822
6 d.—Lewis	1,092	Gunster	1,147
Barnes	1,170	Lynott	1,060
		Fordham	216
		Moore	151
7 d.—Green	994	Gorman	1,182
8 d.—Rimrod	425	Baxter	421
		Robinson	439
		Lotus	991
		Butler	182

LANCASTER.

Lieut. Gov.—Olmsted	10,525	Latta	6,171
Aud. Gen.—Allen	10,525	Temple	6,156
Sec. Int. Af.—Beath	10,562	McCandless	6,179
Sup. Judge—Paxson	10,471	Woodward	6,246

Law Judge—Patterson 9,514 Hayes 7,055
Congress—Smith 10,505 Patton 6,220
Senate—Roebuck 4,742 Tahudy 4,525
Ass'y, 1 d—Rosenmiller 1,730 Swift 1,769
2 d—Mylin 2,925 Kerns 1,185
McGowan 3,307 Rauh 1,450
3 d—Ellis 5,505 Curran 2,827
Sunny 5,295 Dohner 2,875
Stoler 5,522 Winters 2,955
Dist. Att'y—Johnson 10,081 Risk 6,151
Comm'r—Cole 10,490 Keller 6,310
Directors—Nolt 10,427 Long 6,050
Rohrer 10,553 Boone 6,014
P. Inspectors—Bitner 10,557 Younts 6,117
Trout 10,548 Rose 6,006
Auditor—Konigmacher 10,546 Shaffner 6,122
Surveyor—Brubaker 10,557 Carpenter 6,102

NEW YORK.

Fate of the Constitutional Amendments.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The *Times* says it is highly probable that seven of the eleven propositions submitted to the people with a view to the amendment of the State Constitution, have been defeated. Those rejected are said to be the amendments aimed against bribery at elections; that extending the Governor's term to three years and shortening the time within which he can retain bills for signature; those designed to check the incurring of indebtedness by the State or local governments on behalf of railroad or other corporations and those providing for the punishment, as a criminal offense, of giving or taking of bribes by members of the Legislature or others holding office under the laws of the State. Those supposed to be adopted are intended to check special legislation, canal jobbery and the alienation of the sinking funds.

Congressional Contest.

Judge Hogan intends to contest the seat of Mr. Meade, from the Fifth Congressional district, and claims, through a card to the press, that he will expose frauds practiced to defeat him.

KANSAS.

Republican Majority Fifteen to Twenty Thousand.

ATCHISON, Ks., November 7.—The *Daily Champion* has official returns from twenty-seven counties, and reported majorities in twenty-six others. The majority for Osborn, Republican, in these counties is 10,392. The counties to hear from will increase this majority about three or four thousand. All the other candidates on the Republican State ticket, except State Treasurer, will have a majority exceeding that given for Governor from three to five thousand. The candidate for State Treasurer falls behind the Governor's vote two or three thousand. The *Champion* also has returns from ninety-one Representative districts, showing the election of 63 Republicans, 24 Democrats and Reformers, 2 Independent Republicans and 2 elected on local issues, politics unknown. The State Senate will stand: Republicans 19, Democrats and Reformers 13. One district is yet in doubt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 7.—The official count of the Congressional votes in the Fourth district gives the election to Frost, Republican, by a small majority.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The *Tribune* has official returns from seventy-two counties in Illinois, not including Cook county, which show the following vote: For State Treasurer, Ridgeway, Republican, 106,501; Carroll, Democrat, 66,374; Gore, Independent or Farmer's, 36,818; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Powell, Republican, 108,681, Eller, Democratic and Independent, 120,760. Of the thirty counties to hear from officially, there are twenty-three besides Cook which gave opposition majorities.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 7.—Enough official returns have been received to know certainly that the entire county ticket of the Democrats is elected, as heretofore stated—L. C. Gause in the First, W. F. Slemons in the Second, W. W. Wishire in the Third, and Thomas M. Gunter in the Fourth district. The latter is a member of the present Congress. Gause is contending for Hodge's seat in the present Congress. Wilshire was ousted last May and the seat given to Gause. He now defeats Hines, the present Congressman at large, by at least 4,000.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The *Democrat* has official returns from forty-seven counties and reported majorities from forty-one other counties in this State, which give Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, a majority of 33,301. The same counties gave Woodson 34,051 in 1872. The remaining twenty-six counties in the State gave Woodson 1,392 majority two years ago.

ARIZONA

SAN FRANCISCO, November 8.—M. J. Stevens is elected delegate to Congress from Arizona by about two hundred majority.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Diabolical Murder in Cincinnati—Half Burned Body of a Man Found in a Furnace—Arrest of Three Persons on Suspicion.

CINCINNATI, November 8.—A most brutal, revolting and mysterious murder was committed at the tannery of Henry Freiburg, on Livingston street, some time between ten o'clock last night and day light this morning. One of workmen went to the tannery this morning and looking into the boiler furnace observed upon the half consumed fire the body of a man, the arms and legs of which were burned off. Herman Schilling, a workman at the tannery, who slept there at night, was missing. The body was extracted and identified as that of Schilling. In the stable were signs of a desperate encounter. A bloody pitchfork lay on the ground, and blood stains formed a trail to the furnace in the tannery. Within the enclosure in which the stable was located, three fierce mastiffs were running loose. From this and other circumstances, it was inferred that the murderers must be perfectly familiar with the premises, as well as with the habits of the murdered man. Suspicion settled on three men, Andrew Egner, Fred Egner, his son and George Rufer, a discharged employee of the tannery. Persons testified to hearing threats against Schilling's life from all three of these. Rufer was discharged yesterday evening and was familiar with the premises. Egner and son keep a beer saloon and cooper-shop next to the tannery and were often in and out of the latter place. Early last August a seduced daughter of Egner died in childbirth, at the hospital. Egner and son charged Schilling with her seduction, went into the tannery and beat him severely with cooper staves. For this they were fined in the police court heavily, and bound over to keep the peace for one year. Rufer, the tanner, discharged last night, was an employee of the Egners last August. He denies enmity against Schilling, but says Egner's son threatened Schilling's life, and that several of the coopers working for Egner had said Schilling ought to be hung and burned. Traces of blood have not been found on the clothing, except on Rufer's shoes. The supposition is that these men entered the stable while Schilling was asleep, beat him with clubs and pitchforks and attempted to burn him. The excitement is very great.

The Indiana Kidnapping Case—A Supposed Clue to One of the Girls Found.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 7, 1874.

Nothing definite has been heard from the two daughters of John Martin, who were kidnapped in October, but certain parties know almost to a certainty who the villains are. These parties have refused to give their names. They suspect that the reason for the kidnapping is a purpose of prostitution. A dispatch has been received from a small town in Illinois, saying that a strange girl was here, calling Fort Wayne her home. The telegram asked for a description of the lost girls, and promised to send her home if she answers the description. This dispatch was duly answered, and further developments are now anxiously awaited.

Attempted Rape Near Mansfield, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, PA., November 8, 1874.

A young man, named James Finnery, tried to commit rape upon the person of Anna Smith, a young lady fifteen years of age, while on her way from church, near this place, this afternoon. He was prevented from accomplishing his fiendish designs by the interference of the neighbors, who were attracted to the spot by Miss Smith's cries for help. Justice Hill bound Finnerty over to court in the sum of one thousand dollars.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 9, 1874—1 A.M.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, with variable winds, and stationary or rising barometer. For New England and the Middle States, increasing cloudiness and light local rains, with south or west winds, no decided change of temperature and falling barometer. For the lake region, clearing and cooler weather, south or west winds, and rising barometer.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

Its Appearance To-Day as a Republican Paper---Salutatory of Mr. Medill.

CHICAGO, November 8.—The *Tribune* to-morrow appears under the management of Joseph Medill, and as a Republican paper. Mr. Medill, in his salutatory, after giving briefly the causes which led to his withdrawal from editorial connection with the paper, says:

My predecessor has pursued a course which he believed to be the path of duty, with a courage which challenged the respect of those who condemned and supported his views, and with an ability which extorted their admiration, and he leaves his editorial chair after having achieved a national reputation. The readers of the *Tribune* will naturally desire to be informed, at the outset, of the probable line of conduct of the *Tribune* under the change of management. A full explanation cannot be given on the instant. Man's opinions and actions are more or less influenced and controlled by the circumstances which surround them, and always by unforseen causes, but this much may now be safely promised: The *Tribune* hereafter will be, as it formerly was when under my direction, an independent Republican journal. It will be the organ of no man, however high—no clique or ring, however influential—no faction, however fanatical or demonstrative. While giving to the Republican party and its principles a hearty and generous support, it will criticise the actions and records of Republican leaders as freely and fearlessly as in days of yore. But it has seemed to me unwise for a great representative journal, for the purpose of correcting some alleged abuses of administration, to desert its party organization and turn its guns on its old friends, or help into power and place the leaders of the organization whose political records and whose political conduct show that they are insincere in their profession of desire for administrative purification. The Government of the nation must be conducted through the instrumentality of parties. I know of no other agency which has succeeded in free countries. The party in the majority must assume the responsibility of governing. A party is simply a voluntary organization of citizens, united to carry into effect certain principles and purposes. It must employ and intrust individuals to collect and disburse taxes, to perform executive and police duties for the protection and security of person and property. Men must be engaged to construct public works, carry the mails, administer justice, make and execute laws, and do a thousand other things which go to make up well-being requires, and these individuals will often prove careless, inefficient or corrupt; but a party whose aim and purpose is good and patriotic, and whose record is grand and glorious, should not be thrown out of power on account of the defective work or misconduct of a few of its employees, in order to make place for an antagonistic organization, whose record cannot be defended, but is regarded with sorrow and shame by its best members, and whose conduct when in power never fails to show that its reformatory professions when out of power are a delusion and a snare. Such being the case in regard to the necessity and machinery of parties in free countries, the press to be useful, cannot avoid being partisan in a greater or less degree. If an editor undertakes the style of subjugation, which his position is equivalent to a double affirmative, which amounts to a negative. If he habitually censures and condemns both, he is soon regarded as a common scold and a nuisance. To be entirely unpartisan, leaves him in the condition of a cipher; and when a newspaper undertakes to be wholly independent of its party and yet discuss politics, it is on the high road to the camp of its political opponents, whether its conductor so intended at the outset or not; unless, indeed, he takes refuge in the coward's harbor of neutrality and abdicates his duties altogether, which is a most contemptible and despicable position. But it is not essential to the propriety or influence of a party paper that it should willfully misrepresent its opponents and behold nothing but evil and depravity in all their actions, or discover only treasonable designs in all they propose to do. Candor and fairness in the treatment of political opponents will detract nothing from the influence of a paper, nor will it injure the prospects of its own party. Such, in brief, are the views I have long entertained of parties and the relations which the press should bear towards them. A political newspaper, to be of service to the public, must give one party or the other the preference, and while the intelligent party embraces many excellent and worthy members, who would be an honor to any organization, yet I sincerely believe the Republican party comprises a much larger proportion of the intelligent and educated classes, of the moral worth and business enterprise, as well as of the patriotic elements of the nation; and, therefore, the government of the country and the civil rights of the poor and weak can be more safely and prudently committed to its keeping than that of its antagonists, whose past history and antecedents furnish so much cause for misgivings and dread of its future behavior. Looking, then, at the individual components of the two great parties, and other parties being mere fragments, ephemeral in duration and narrow in object, and at their respective records and underlying principles, I cannot hesitate to give the decided preference to the Republican party. Hence the *Tribune* will be conducted as a Republican journal. Having said this much in a general way, it only remains to be added, that no labor or expense will be spared to keep the *Tribune* in the very front ranks of journalism. As a newspaper, in all departments of correct intelligence and activity, the high position it has attained as an advocate of the material, moral and intellectual progress of the people will be maintained and advanced as far as possible. It will be my constant aim and endeavor to make the *Tribune* not only a welcomed but useful visitor to the fireside, as well as the counting-room, shop and office. For the cordial greeting with which the brethren of the press has welcome me back to the editorial arena, I tender them my most heartfelt acknowledgement, and for the hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams received from old friends, they have my sincere thanks for their kind expressions and good wishes.

Respectfully,

J. MEDILL.

MEMPHIS.

Arrest of Merchants for Violating the Enforcement Act.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—W. O. Harvey, of the firm of Ely, Harvey & Richardson, Frank M. White, of the firm of F. M. White & Co., and several other prominent merchants were arrested last evening by United States Marshal L. R. Eaton, on warrants charging them with the violation of the enforcement act, in discharging colored men from their employment and refusing to vote the Democratic ticket last August. They appeared before the United States Commissioner this morning and gave bonds in $2,000 cash for their appearance at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. It is said that five hundred similar warrants have been issued.

Later.—The parties arrested here last evening, on the charge of violating the Enforcement act, were indicted at the September term of the United States Circuit Court and arrested on *a capiases* from that Court. Only five indictments were found, and the story that five hundred warrants had been issued was without foundation.

CITY TAXES ON NATIONAL BANKS.

Two national banks have filed bills in the First Circuit Court, asking for *a certiorari* and *supersedeas* against the city of Memphis to prevent the city from collecting special taxes from said banks and thier stockholders.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1874.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES ON THE STAGE—COMPLIMENTARY EXERCISES AT BOOTH'S THEATER.

The admiration and esteem inspired by the art and career of Miss Charlotte Cushman, were aptly illustrated in the audience of the crowds that assembled at the matinee performance at Booth's Theater to-day. Long before the hour appointed for beginning the performance, numbers of people gathered about the building, and on the opening of the doors they surged in an unbroken stream into the theatre. The greatest number were ladies, many bearing bouquets. The auditorium at the entrance of the theater was tastefully adorned. The interior decorations were elaborate. Around the upper gallery appeared the arms of all the States of the Union, while on the lower gallery were hung festoons of red, white and blue drapery, amid which strings of clinging vines and clusters of grapes were artfully disposed. Throughout the performance the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and no opportunity was missed by the throng of people present to express their admiration of their illustrious countrywoman.

The evening demonstration far surpassed that of the day. Twenty-third street, from Broadway to Sixth avenue, was ablaze with lights and filled with a crowd that needed a large force of police to keep it in order. Many houses in the neighborhood of the theater and the theater itself were illuminated. The scene inside the theater was of the most enthralling nature. The audience was one of the brightest and best ever gathered within even a metropolitan theater, and included high civic and literary dignitaries, and those well known in literary and art worlds. Every sitting had its occupant, and the corridors and lobbies were filled. The play selected was "Macbeth." Thaughout the representation, Miss Cushman was most generously applauded, and at the close came before the curtain in answer to the loud calls of people. Meanwhile the preparations were making for the farewell exercises, bands of musicians engaged the audience. At the close of a well-performed overture, the curtain was raised, and the members of the Arcadian Club filed upon the stage from one side, while from the other issued Miss Cushman, attended by Lighter of the Lambs Club. President Bryant stepped forward and made a brief address to Miss Cushman, and flushed by placing the laurel on her brow. A poem, by R. S. Stoddard, was recited, and Miss Cushman made a feeling reply, in which she said, towards the close: "On making my final representations upon the mimic scene in the various cities of the country, I have reserved to myself the right of meeting you again where you have made me believe that I give you the pleasure which I receive myself at the same time—at the reading desk." The programme for the theater having been ended, Miss Cushman entered her carriage and was driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel between double lines of flambeau bearers—the members of literary and art societies of the city. A grand procession made followed, and the farewell representation of Miss Cushman on the mimic stage of New York was brought to a close.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

During a drunken quarrel on Monday night, Joseph Rosenthal pushed his wife, Mary, Ann, aged thirty-two, from the roof of their residence, 413 East Fourteenth street. She was instantly killed. The murderer was arrested.

SHERMAN AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

General Sherman visited the Produce Exchange to-day and was warmly welcomed.

STRIKE ON THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The laborers in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway, at the new tunnel, Jersey City, are on a strike, in consequence of a decrease of wages. Those paid $1 50 a day are reduced to $1 35, and those paid $1 75 are reduced to $1 50.

NEW YORK, November 8, 1874.

ALARMING PREVALENCE OF DIPTHERIA.

There were 193 deaths from diptheria in this city in the last two weeks of October. A scientific investigation is likely to be made into the causes of its prevalence, with a view to sweeping measures of prevention.

CONSECRATION OF A COLORED BISHOP.

Rev. James Theodore Holly, D.D., of Port au Prince, colored Bishop elect of Hayti, West Indies, was consecrated this morning in Grace church. Bishops L. E. Potter, Kerfoot and the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, officiated. The sermon was preached by Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, and the act of consecration was performed by Bishop Smith, Kentucky. There was a large congregation present, among whom were many colored men.

The steamships Republic and Egypt, from Liverpool; Holland, from London, and Hohenstaufen, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

The Great White River is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Committee on Appropriations.

Meeting To-morrow to Prepare Bills for Next Session.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The System of Moieties and Informers to be Continued.

Proposed Conference of Republican Congressmen.

Co-operation with the President, if Possible, and Independent Action, if Necessary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 7, 1874.

Meeting of Appropriation Committee.

General Garfield has received letters which assure a full meeting of the Committee on Appropriations next Tuesday. The meeting takes place under the authority of a concurrent resolution of Congress. Sufficient of the estimates for the next fiscal year have been sent in to enable the the Committee to begin the preparation of the regular appropriation bills. General Garfield states that it is also proposed to continue the reforms inaugurated last year. After a careful inquiry in the various Executive Departments, he has learned that the sums appropriated last year, though greatly reduced as compared with the amounts asked for, will be amply sufficient to meet their needs.

Moieties and Informers.

The Committee will make a thorough investigation of the organization and working of the customs service. It was intended to do this at the last session, but the Committee on Ways and Means having undertaken an investigation, the subject was dropped. The action of this Committee in the Santoro contracts was generally approved, but the question of the moiety question, in the opinion of the members of the Appropriation Committee, reflected no credit upon the intelligence or judgment of the Ways and Means Committee. Moieties are deemed as essential to the collection of revenue as spies to the movement of an army in the enemy's country. The Committee is in possession of information to show that, since the passage of the moiety bill the, customs receipts, as compared with corresponding months last year, have declined. The Appropriation Committee propose to make a complete reorganization, and will, with some modification, restore the system of informers and moieties.

Conference of Republican Congressmen.

It is learned from letters received here from leading Republican Congressmen, that it is proposed to hold a party conference about the time of the meeting of Congress, in order to determine upon a policy to be pursued during the coming session. It is also intended to have

The Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1874.

NOW LET the Democrats bring on their three dollars a day and plenty of work for everybody.

THERE will be no taxes to pay next year. The Democrats will manage things so economically that there will be no need for taxes.

WELL! when the *Post* gets to gushing over roaring BILL ALLEN as a "ripe statesman," there is really no telling what may happen or where matters will stop.

THE editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* takes consolation in the happy thought that he is a citizen of the proud Empire State of New York Central.

THE correspondent who sends us for publication an earnest exhortation to the people to turn out on Tuesday next, is respectfully informed that the election took place on Tuesday last. He is a week behind.

THE discussion of the Speakership of the next House has already begun. The Democracy will undoubtedly select a member thoroughly identified with their party, shelving General BANKS, who was mentioned a while ago when there was only a very small Democratic majority expected. The notorious free trader and back payster, FERNANDO WOOD, will probably be chosen.

NEWSPAPER ROW, in Washington, telegraphed BEN BUTLER, after his defeat, that a thousand yards of crape had been purchased for the use of the "forty-jackass mud-power of the press," and asking when the funeral would start. BEN telegraphed back that "good people did not mourn for jackasses." It is hard to tell whether this hits BEN himself or the reporters in Newspaper Row. Evidently he intended it for *them*.

THE latest advices from England indicate that the iron trade of that country is rapidly working to the point of improvement; and inasmuch as the iron interests of our own and other countries have lately been under the same cloud as have those of Great Britain, there are reasonable grounds for hope that the causes which are now operating encouragingly there, will presently place our own trade in a fair way of recovery and prosperity.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been set on foot for the benefit of Mr. ANTHONY COMSTOCK, of New York, who was a few days ago, dangerously stabbed by a vender of obscene literature whose arrest he had caused. Mr. COMSTOCK has done society such a valuable service in arresting this vile trade that the response to the appeal which has been made in his behalf should be prompt and abundant. With his recovery the war against these moral murderers should be waged with greater energy and persistence than ever.

A VERY important suit is now on trial before the United States Circuit Court of Michigan, involving in the decision an aggregate of some seven million dollars. It is the famous GOODYEAR dental vulcanite suit against the dentists of the country, and is instituted for the recovery of royalty. It is a test case, and although a Michigan dentist is the nominal defendant, yet the suit is practically defended by all the dentists in the United States, some fifteen thousand in number, under the auspices of the Dental Protective Union.

A NEW geological, topographical and biological survey of Massachusetts is shortly to be made. No similar work has been performed for forty years. Indeed, in respect of a careful and complete scientific survey of the natural structure and conditions of the State, Massachusetts has done less than several other much younger States in the Union. The Boston *Advertiser* says that a number of distinguished geologists have come to the opinion, in the light of recently ascertained facts, that there is probability of the discovery in the State of large beds of coal of such quality and abundance that the mining of it will be profitable. There are also indications in the neighborhood of the Hoosac tunnel of valuable deposits of iron ore.

HENRY WILSON knows how to hit the nail on the head, exactly. On the third term question he speaks out with the greatest emphasis. In a recent interview he said:

"That third term matter has been very unfortunate and destructive. The President has been unwise in not saying distinctly and with all possible emphasis, that under no circumstances can he be induced to stand as a candidate again. A third term, as I understand the sentiment, but is a subject which the American people should trample under foot at once. A third term means a fourth term, and a fourth means election for life, and then good-by to our form of government. I do not care how good a man is, nor how popular he is, he ought not to be permitted to hold an office in this country of our country which makes it imperative on a man to step out when his term of office expires."

THE *Iron Age* devotes an extended editorial to the subject of the recent discovery of some valuable beds of spathic and hematite ores in Columbia county, New York, about a mile from the Hudson river, in the range of hills running parallel with the line of that stream. The deposits, as developed by trial pits, and from clearly exposed outcrop, extend for a distance of nearly, if not quite, three miles, and are estimated to contain at lepst a hundred million tons. The value of such depesit of ore within little less than a hundred miles of New York city, and but a little over a mile from the Hudson river, may well attract the attention of Eastern iron masters; since it offers the certainty of a practically unlimited supply of material, attainable under the most favorable conditions of expense, the estimated cost of mining and transporting the ore not being, at outside figures and under present conditions, over two dollars a ton.

THE effort of the free traders to degrade the labor of the United States to a level with that of Europe, is to begin at once. The New York *Bulletin*, in the course of some commendatory observations on Secretary BRISTOW's recent statement to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the enlargement of the free list, says: "It is a long while since the friends of free trade had anything to encourage them—but this semi-official announcement from the Treasury Department may be accepted as an indication that their principles will yet vitalize the policy of our national legislation." The New York *Economist*, also an out-spoken free trade journal, says the movement instituted by the Chamber of Commerce of that city for the immediate revision of the tariff and revenue laws "possesses many features calculated to commend it to the favorable attention of the public," whilst the Springfield *Republican*, which favors a tariff for revenue only, observes: "Secretary BRISTOW is taking on British notions alarmingly. He not only proposes to have a policy on tariff questions, but that policy looks toward free trade." The party whom the people have just promoted to power will be likely to give them plenty of embarrassing and hurtful free trade legislation long before its two years lease of power has expired.

WE HAVE already given some of the statistics of the report of the United States Commissioner of Education, for last year, which has just been published. Others are of sufficient importance to reproduce here. The school population of the country is estimated at ten millions and a quarter, so that, allowing forty pupils to a teacher, we need 260,000 instructors for its children of between six and sixteen years of age. In Massachusetts the teacher's average term of service is three years, and taking this as a general average, it appears that 87,000 new teachers have to be had yearly. The normal schools of the country prepare about 5,290 teachers annually, and where the other 80,000 or more come from is a puzzling problem. Last year there were 38,875 persons preparing for college, of whom 2,995 were in the public schools, 10,745 in academies, and 25,165 in the preparatory departments of the colleges themselves. Nearly 6,500 more were fitting for scientific schools. There were, last year, 210 institutions for the education of women in the United States, with 24,613 students, while 97 coeducational institutions report 7,337 female students. There were 323 colleges or universities altogether in the country, and these reported 3,108 Professors and other instructors, and 50,175 students. There are 39 colleges of agriculture and mechanical arts; 50 medical colleges; 30 law schools and 110 theological schools. The scientific schools number 68. The institutions for the deaf and dumb number 40, for the blind, 28, and for orphans upwards of 400. Thirty-five cities report 319,840 pupils in elementary drawing, the development of which the report strenuously urges. "Whoever," it says:

"Succeeds in having all the public school children of the country properly trained in elementary drawing will have done more to advance the manufactures of the country, and more to make possible the art culture of the people, than could be accomplished by the establishment of a hundred art museums without this training. Just as libraries are worthless to those who cannot read, so are art galleries to those who cannot comprehend them. Just as all literature is open to him who has learned to read, so is all art to him who has learned to draw, whose eye has been trained to see, and his fingers made facile to execute. We have begun at the wrong end. We asked for art galleries when we needed drawing schools."

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The people of Pittsburgh will be called upon, in February next to choose a new set of Councilmen for the city; and as the Councils of the city are the tax levying power, it behooves the tax-payers to look out, in advance for men who will, as Councilmen, look to the interests of the rate-payers, rather than to those of the tax-eaters.

We know that it savors somewhat of cruelty to ask people who have just come out of the heat of one election to prepare for another; but we also know that the best interests of this city hang upon the disposition made of municipal affairs by the voters at the February election, and that there is no time so good as the present for attending to the matter of choosing the very best men that can be found for nomination on the Council tickets.

We do not attempt to conceal from ourselves or from the public the fact that the people of this city are greatly dissatisfied with the present management of municipal affairs. Months ago, in discussing the financial difficulties that grew out of the water-bond question, we urged the Finance Committee of Councils to come out and make a frank and full statement of the financial condition of the city, showing *what* obligations had been incurred, *why* they had been incurred, and what sum was necessary to meet them. Had this been done, we are clear in our judgment that the people would have been satisfied, and that they would manfully have shouldered whatever burden was requisite for maintaining the credit and character of the city. The people do not like to be taxed heavily; but they will bear to be so taxed if they know thoroughly and comprehend clearly that there is a necessity for it. This statement of the city affairs was due to the public, because everything was in a frightful muddle of uncertainty. No one, apparently, knew or could say what the amount of the city debt was, nor what were her future liabilities; and the public would, while in this condition of incertitude, have hailed with gladness an official declaration of the real condition of the city's affairs.

But no such declaration was made. The muddle, on the contrary, has since been deepened by endless and fruitless investigations, by criminations and recriminations, by affidavits and cards issued by accused parties, by the breaking open of safes, and by a semi-official notice that next year's taxes will be largely increased; it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the present state of public feeling is favorable to turning out all who are now in power who can be reached at the February election. We do not say that this feeling is just: but we are sure that a great deal has been done to provoke it, and scarcely anything to allay it. The people will be masters, in the end: and if they are not treated as such by their servants, they have nothing left but to assert their authority.

All other things being equal, we naturally prefer that the members of City Councils should be Republicans. But, if the Republicans of this City want to elect their candidates, they must understand, beforehand, that their candidates must be men above suspicion, and worthy, in all respects, of an election. It will not do to rely upon mere party nominations in such a case. We must get upon a higher plane than this; and must *deserve* to succeed before we can expect success. If with deserving, trustworthy candidates, we are beaten, we can fall back with honor upon the merits of our cause; but if we present unworthy men, or men who have made themselves liable to distrust or suspicion, and are beaten, we have nothing whatever to console ourselves with. "For what glory is it, if, when ye be buffeted for your faults, ye shall take it patiently? But if, when ye do well, and suffer for it, ye take it patiently, this is acceptable with God."

Our advice to the Republicans of the city, then, is to cast about among themselves for new men, good men, strong men, and men of sufficient integrity of character to be trusted implicitly—men who will go into Councils, if elected, not to serve themselves or their friends, but the people. We want men who are jealous of their own good character, and of the good character of the city, and who have a high moral sense of their official responsibility. Let such men be chosen for candidates, and such only, and then we shall have nothing to reproach ourselves with, even if defeated.

STARVATION IN NEBRASKA.

The report that thousands of the settlers upon our western frontiers, in Kansas and Nebraska, are on the verge of destitution, caused by having all their crops swept away by the grasshoppers, is amply verified. The fact cannot be questioned. The whole region adjacent to the great western plains has been perfectly denuded by the ravages of insect plagues. What the chintz-bug did not take, the grasshoppers have consumed; and as most, if not all, of the settlers had but recently moved into this region, there is no one among them who has any past accumulation to fall back upon.

These people, consequently, must either be fed through the winter by the charitable, or left to starve. The latter alternative is too horrible to contemplate; and as efforts have been made in Cincinnati, Chicago, and elsewhere to raise money to send supplies to them, we would be glad to see Pittsburgh show her interest in humanity by doing likewise. It is impossible to read the harrowing tales of distress which come back from that wild, and now desolate country, and not feel a deep sympathy for those who have got to face a dreary winter without supplies of food, and without the means to purchase any. The people of this city have warm hearts and no one with a good case ever appealed in vain to them. The suffering in the West is, we assure them, real, great and wide-spread, and we feel sure they will all want to bear a hand in extending their share of the needed relief. Will not some one make a move in the right direction, and open the way for contributions to these suffering people? There never was a finer occasion for the exercise of a broad and generous Christian charity.

To those who have been in the far West, this summer, there will be no need of explaining how so wide a stretch of country has become utterly destitute; but to those who have never been there the conception is somewhat difficult. We passed through it, going West, in the early part of July last, and the corn-fields were then in splendid condition, giving promise of an abundant yield. The first settlers of new regions put in a crop of corn, as soon as they begin to occupy the land, and corn to most of them is the sole reliance for food. Some, who had been longer on the ground, had wheat fields, and these they were, at that period, gathering into sheaves. When we returned, three months later, the grasshoppers, hatched in myriads on the plains by the warm summer sun, were just beginning their ravages; and in a few days they had devastated the fields of a strip of country more than fifty miles wide. The corn-fields were completely stripped, and the wheat sheaves were riddled cleaner than a threshing machine could have cleaned them. Nothing eatable was left behind; and the settler who was looking to his corn fields and wheat fields for his winter's support found his entire crop swept away from him in the short compass of a few hours. No amount of foresight could have prevented this; and no mere human agency could have guarded against it. As well might they have attempted to hinder a tempest or a pestilence, and this visitation was akin to both.

The suffering thus caused is too wide spread to be coped with by the efforts of the neighbors of these people. It is too great a calamity for them to meet successfully. They must have help; and they must get it from the Christian people of the nation whose hearts are always open to the cry of the distressed.

VARIOUS encouraging signs of a revival of business are observable in different parts of the country. There is a decidedly improved tone in the Eastern dry goods market, and a number of mills which have been running on two-thirds time for months past have resumed full operations, whilst others are preparing to do so. The news from the West is also of a more favorable character. The *National Dry Goods Reporter* says:

"At Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati there is an active demand for money for business purposes. The grain trade appears to have received a new impulse, the receipts and deliveries in Chicago last week reaching to something near the figures at corresponding periods in former years. The South is harvesting her cotton crop with an activity which shows that the Granger policy of holding back produce for higher prices has made very little headway in that part of the country. The proceeds are put into immediate general circulation; and the money received for the crop is devoted to wiping out individual and local indebtedness. Even at present prices planters receive a good profit. The general outlook, then, is not unfavorable. It is true there is nothing particularly bright or attractive in the immediate future, but at the same time there is nothing particularly depressing. All our industrial interests, without exception, are in a sound condition, and this encomium could perhaps now be more truthfully applied to the general finances of the country than at any former period in our history."

THERE has been prepared in the Warrant Divison of the Treasury Department, under the supervision of Mr. CHARLES F. CONANT, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a statement of the receipts of the Government from March 4, 1789, (the date of the inauguration of the present form of administration,) to June 30, 1873. This statement has been prepared as an index to the detailed statement of the annual receipts for the same period. The work is so careful, accurate and complete that full details of any particular item may be had by reference to the proper page in the ledger. The following is a recapitulation of the entire receipts for that period classified according to the sources of revenue:

Customs	$ 5,410,988,262 39
Internal Revenue	1,021,243,304 32
Direct tax	27,447,618 81
Public lands	205,426,026 76
Judiciary	1,422,431 09
Foreign intercourse	16,396,234 87
Indians	17,654,914 47
Patent Office	8,252,917 34
Postoffice Department	1,662,287 52
Smithsonian	1,334,640 31
Bank of United States	24,816,717 67
Railroads	4,474,897 24
War Department	24,544,239 87
Navy Department	29,279,525 46
Revenue cutters	187,852 86
Treasury Department	28,029,096 07
Mint establishment	11,305,053 11
Marine hospitals	1,204,597 57
Loans	7,691,588,935 12
Premiums	205,395,000 00
Interest	2,144,382 57
Foreign transactions	717,177 11
Miscellaneous	13,646,360 34
Total	$18,634,204,063 09

SATURDAY'S Chicago papers report a decidedly more active movement at the banks. The pork packers have begun to borrow quite largely, and the settlements on the Board of Trade and the growing activity in grain operations, have all contributed to quicken the money market.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

People who have Confederate money had better preserve it, now.

A Women's Homœopathic Hospital is to be established in New York.

The whole mountain district of East Kentucky is overrun with forest fires.

The patient feels better, to day, and is able to keep something on his stomach.

The United States now raise only two-thirds as much cotton as is raised in British India.

The Government is about to inflict its annual explosions of department reports upon us.

During the first year of their introduction into this country, 112,043,500 postal cards have been used.

The big yield of wool in California, this year, is calling woolen mills into existence all over that State.

The Canadian government is inaugurating a comprehensive and united system of immigration from England.

The Democrats have obtained too great a majority to care any longer for Liberal "bobs" on the tail of their kite.

Another round of the crusade would probably wipe out all the temperance laws on the statute books of the States.

Cigar making has been introduced into the Connecticut State Prison, the warden taking out a Government license.

Nine millions of gallons of wine in California this year. Even the Democratic jubilation can't dispose of all that.

In consequence of the protracted absence of rain in the northern part of New York, the pastures are burning useless.

The excellent library in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, was paid for with the taxes wrung from unhappy dog owners.

The Virginia immigration convention pronounces the experiment of settlement in colonies a successful one.

Liberal arrangements are being made in England for the due representation of that country at the Centennial Exhibition.

The right to gather all the dead leaves that fall in the public squares of Paris sells for seventeen thousand dollars per annum.

Epicures must wait a while longer for their choice venison, wild duck and quail on toast. The weather isn't cold enough, yet.

California embraces over 20,000,000 acres of land suited to cotton culture, or double the area actually employed in the cotton States.

Lynn, Massachusetts, has an industrial exhibition, which, while open to all, makes a specialty of shoe-machinery and its products.

Moltke does not like "improvised armies;" that is to say, he does not like an armed people, and no professional soldier ever did.

The Kentucky State Grange are debating the feasibility of doing their own banking, as well as manufacturing their agricultural implements.

A sale of one hundred thousand acres of land in one body has recently been made in Kansas, for the use of a colony of Russian Mennonites.

All of the large manufacturing companies at Lowell, Massachusetts, are working on full time, and there is a considerable movement of goods.

The importation of salt into Baltimore is yearly increasing. After New York, that port is the most important in the United States in this respect.

The Government has brought suit against an Iowa whisky distiller for the trifling sum of $750,000 taxes, fraudulently evaded some years ago.

According to the new military survey of the Russian Empire, the monarchy extends over four hundred thousand geographical square miles.

A man recently picked up in a street of Salem, Massachusetts, in a starving condition, was found to be a former President of the common council of that city.

The propriety of re-enacting the law providing for the organization of Congress on the Fourth of March instead of the first Monday of December, is again suggested.

Learning from experience. Only eight per cent. of the persons incarcerated in the State prison of Maine the past ten years, have been returned after being once set free.

A convention of the manufacturers, of the maritime provinces of Canada, is to be held next month, to consider what action to take in reference to the Reciprocity treaty.

Good. Postmaster General Jewell has announced his intention of prosecuting to the extreme limit of the law the senders of scurrilous postal cards and obscene literature.

The owners of the steamship Great Eastern are deliberating about sending five thousand passengers over in her, to be fed and housed in her during the Centennial Exhibition.

"We don't average now more than half an eel a pot," remarked a Long Island fisherman the other day "and I don't know but there had better be a change." So he voted against Dix!

No rain has fallen in the Peninsula of Virginia for many weeks. The Dismal Swamp is on fire, and the light at Old Point is invisible from the smoke; a fog bell has to be used.

A sick man's fancy. The Turks calculate that within two hundred years more they will have conquered the world. The statement is made in all seriousness in a Turkish newspaper.

Owing to the present inactivity in lake freights, there are upwards of thirty captains who have retired from some of the larger steamers recently laid up at different ports. This is something never before recorded.

The attorney of the Erie Railroad, who was debarred from practice before the Postoffice Department by the action of Postmaster General Jewell, contemplates bringing suit against that officer for damages.

In the Eastern cities, and particularly in Boston, there appears to be a hardening in the rates for money, but, on the whole, money has never been so cheap at this season of the year as it is now in all the principal cities.

STATE NEWS.

Cherry trees are in full bloom in Pottstown.

Pottsville has a "carnival of petty thieving."

The Lehigh county lawyers are about starting a Bar Association.

The stand-pipe of the water works in Harrisburg will be 210 feet high.

They are talking of organizing mounted police in Philadelphia, to scour the outlying districts.

A nineteen-pound pike was caught in the Shenango, last week, by Mr. Dumars, of Greenville.

Twenty-one new dwellings have been erected in Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, this year.

The temperance ticket gained 200 per cent. in Sunbury over the vote of 1872, two people having voted it.

The newly-erected Evangelical church, at Emaus, was dedicated to the service of God on Sunday, November 8th.

The fires in the mountains are doing immense damage, and there is no hope of subduing them until a heavy rain falls.

Williamsport has a voter who is one hundred years old. And yet he never voted at such an infernal election as Tuesday's.

O'Mara and Irving, the Montrose murderers, will be hanged on Thursday next. Udderzook will be hung at Chester on the same day.

A son of George Lyons, of Centreville, Crawford county, blew into a gun on the 6th inst. When the gun got done "blowing" back, there had to be a funeral.

Mr. Adam Klinefelter, Postmaster at Shrewsburg, York county, died on Tuesday last. He was an esteemed citizen and an active member of the Republican party.

A man residing in the northern portion of Cambria county, George Mack by name, is the happy possessor of a web-footed chicken, and another that sports two sets of wings.

Mrs. Robinson, of Clearfield, left her infant in bed while she prepared breakfast. When she went to the room again the child was dead—smothered by the bedclothing.

Udderzook continues to pass nearly all his time in writing to his family. His father and mother visited him together one day last week and the interview was a most painful one.

It is said that another movement looking to a general shutting down of drilling and pumping oil wells will soon be initiated, in order to force the price of petroleum up to a paying point.

The total lumber shipments from Williamsport and points in that vicinity to the end of October, 1874, were 212,491,044 feet. The decrease for the year as compared with 1873 is 5,440,785 feet.

"Hard times" are driving many of the poor people of Danville to stealing. The farmers in that vicinity complain of the frequent depredations on their corn, cabbage, potatoes, &c., &c.

William McMinn, aged forty-five years, died very suddenly in Lancaster, on Saturday, 7th inst. He arose from bed in apparently good health, laid down on the floor and in a few minutes was a corpse.

A boy aged eight years, son of Mr. Jackson Tubbs, at Columbus, near Corry, was choked to death last week by a bean which he attempted to swallow, but which lodged in his throat, and could not be removed.

The Orbisonia *Leader* is the name of a new paper printed at Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, by Messrs. Coons & Crouse. Orbisonia is a thriving place and will doubtless give a local newspaper a fair support.

An old lady in Bridgeport who deeply enjoys this delightful weather, hopes the Government will not do anything to offend the Indians "because they might not give us any more Indian summer." Thoughtful old lady.

It is stated that the small-pox is prevailing to an alarming extent in the Schuylkill county mining region, and that it is of the most malignant type. A number of miners have fallen victims to the loathsome disease.

Pius Clunk, unmindful of his name, committed suicide at Harrisburg on Friday evening, 6th inst., by throwing himself on the track in front of a locomotive. Pius had recently been married; but this is not supposed to be the reason for his rash act.

The farmers of York county, who have suffered much from the depredations of crows, are organizing for a raid against their dusky feathered tormentors. There are three "roosts" in that county where immense numbers of the birds gather at night.

The miners of Matilda Furnace are at work, and will soon have sufficient stock out to start the furnace. The new firm are busy repairing about the bank. They are also bringing a first-class stock of store goods. Success to our neighbors on the other side.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Joseph P. Yarnall, of Aston, Delaware county, shot himself on Saturday morning last. He was loading a double barrel gun, had finished one barrel and was charging the other, when the first exploded, tearing off a thumb and lodging in the left side of his face and eye.

We heard one Democrat tell another last night that he "had not felt so good since ——." We didn't catch the rest, but we suppose he meant since the Union disaster at Bull Run. There are a great many people in the South who feel that way just now.—*Norristown Herald.*

J. T. Sharpless, of Edgemont, Delaware county, raised this season two hundred and sixty-five bushels of potatoes from two and five-eighths acres of ground. The lot was heavily manured on the sod two years ago, and afterwards thirty bushels of lime were applied to the acre.

An old man named Samuel Worthington, was attacked by a party of tramps below Doylestown, on the 31st ult., and robbed of two carpet bags containing clothing and $15 in money. Six tramps were subsequently arrested, and the clothing and carpet bags found scattered along the road.

What baby wouldn't "climb the golden stars," if its parents were guaranteed such exhilerating soothing syrup as these simple lines taken from the *Public Ledger*, Ch ild's Philadelphia Sunday school paper:

Put away the well-worn cradle
Marked by Jimmie's little thumbs;
Put it in the garret corner,
Till another angel comes.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 7th inst. says: A young man named Kradle, residing in Conemaugh Borough, died very unexpectedly yesterday. He had attended a ball at Fritz's Hall on Monday night, and appeared in excellent health and spirits, but next day was suddenly taken sick, and departed this life as stated. He was a young gentleman highly esteemed by his associates.

The Reading *Times* says: We understand that Rev. Wm. P. Orrick, Rector of Christ Cathedral, in this city, has formally declined to accept the China Missionary Episcopate. It will be recollected that while the nomination was pending he requested the withdrawal of his name, and that notice of that fact was communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, which nevertheless confirmed his appointment.

Officer Culp, of the Reading police force, discovered that the house of Patrick Boylan was on fire, on Friday night, 6th inst. Breaking in the door, he discovered a boy of twelve years lying on the floor, insensible, and carried him to the open air. Returning, he found Mrs. Boylan on the bed, senseless, her night clothing in a blaze. She is a large women, weighing two hundred pounds, and the officer had great difficulty in rescuing her, but finally succeeded, being badly burned in doing so. Mrs. Boylan, although badly scorched, will recover.

Bernard Vogel started a one-horse distillery out in Barr township, some time ago, says the Johnstown *Tribune*, and was doing a land-office business in the manufacture and sale of lightning whisky. But he failed to notify the Internal Revenue officials that he proposed engaging in the business, and consequently illicit distilling was the technical name by which the same was known. A detective officer recently swooped down on the establishment, but Bernard got wind of his coming, and incontinently departed. The worm and still were seized, and are to be sold at Ebensburg, next week, by the revenue authorities.

The Altoona *Mirror* of the 12th inst. says: Last evening, about half-past four o'clock, we learned of a most miraculous escape from death of two men in Logantown, Seventh ward, this city. The names of the men are Abraham Green and William McCune. They were blasting a well on the property of Mr. Lewis Plack, and had just discharged a blast, and descended into the well before the sulphurous smoke had time to fully rise. They had scarcely reached the bottom of the well before both became almost overpowered with the sulphurous atmosphere, and called loudly for help. It was some time before help arrived, and in the meantime Green fainted away. Some ladies who had witnessed their descent into the well, were the first to come to their assistance. The ladies, to their credit be it said, did not become excited, but set systematically to work, determined to rescue the men. They first pulled the rope up and attached a large vessel thereto, then quickly returned it to the well again. One of the men, Mr. McCune, being able to help himself, got into the vessel, and was safely hoisted to the surface of the ground. He then let the bucket down to Green, who had recovered from his swoon, and soon he, too, was safely landed on *terra firma*. No sooner, however, had he been removed from the vessel, than he again fainted away and fell senseless to the earth. By careful attention he soon recovered sufficiently to be removed to his home, and both men are again all right.

PERSONAL.

General Meigs has finally decided to decline the Russian Mission. It is still believed, however, in army circles, that he will soon retire from his present position, to give place to General Ingalls.

AS Brigham Young's demise seems highly probable the question of his successor is freely discussed among the Mormons. The most prominent candidate for the position is George Q. Cannon, one of the Bishops, and a delegate in Congress from Utah. He is said to be, in general affairs, the best posted man in the church.

Social sensation in Cincinnati: Miss Fanny Scott, beautiful daughter of Robert Scott, President of Ironton rolling mills, engaged to bold and bald Briton; father favored him more than daughter; she met young chap in Kentucky—New Yorker; they engaged; day for wedding bold Briton comes round, bald Briton comes round with it, but Fanny is Scott free, having hied to Cincinnati and married New Yorker. Tableau!

The already familiar divorce suit of Pauline Lucca against her former husband, the Baron Von Rhaaden, the facts of which have been more than once published, was again before the New York courts on Friday, in the form of a motion on behalf of the Baron Von Rhaaden for a commission to Germany to take testimony intended to sustain his application to have the decree of divorce set aside. The court granted the application.

The report that the vacancy at Harvard College, caused by Prof. Agassiz' death, was to be filled by Prof. Huxley or some other eminent foreigner, is declared untrue. Alex. Agassiz takes his father's place in the Museum, assisted by Count Pourtales and Colonel Lyman, who attend more to the details; and the professorship has been divided and separate professors appointed, one for zoology and one for geology. There is now, therefore, no vacant chair in Harvard.

Mrs. Theophilus Youngs, a Boston medium, came to grief at Providence, the other night. She performed a number of feats, to the great astonishment of the audience, among which were a large number of prominent citizens. After she had finished, a Providence gentleman went upon the platform and performed all the feats which she had performed, and explained them to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The meeting broke up in a confusion, and the medium was denounced as a fraud.

Lecturing is a lost art, according to the Springfield *Republican*, which says: "Without slight to any public reputations, we are justified in saying that the great lecturers have worn out their profession. The greatest of American lecturers was Henry Ward Beecher, and he retained, long after most of his colleagues, the power of filling our City Hall. Mr. Beecher's reputation has met with a great trial the past season, but we take it that the immediate effect upon his platform power was not injurious, since as many would be attracted by curiosity as repelled by alienation. We doubt very much if Mr. Redpath seriously thought at the opening of the season that the scandal had damaged his chief star, as a business investment. But Mr. Beecher scarcely filled the Opera House, Dr. Chapin did not fill the City Hall by a good deal, and Mr. Gough we hear of in a Methodist vestry. Mr. Redpath has been obliged to cancel his engagements, even the concert troupes not saving him from a loss.

Washington Irving.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* writes: "Washington Irving's will was made a short time before his death, and contained but two bequests. One was the copyright of the 'Life of Washington' to one of his nephews, who had been of much assistance in its preparation for the press. The other conveyed the entire remainder of the estate to his only surviving brother and the daughters of the latter, who had for many years formed the family circle. Each of these had but a life estate, and the survivor of this group is enjoined to bequeath the property 'to some good man of the name of Irving.' The author has been dead for fifteen years, and since his decease the brother and two of the daughters have also departed. Sunny Side is maintained by the survivors as a summer residence, but in the winter the attractions of the city bring them hither. The cottage remains the same as during the author's life, especially his library. His pen is at the side of the inkstand, and his hat is on the table, and it seems as though he had stepped out but for a moment, and would soon return. We always think of Irving as a young man, because his most popular books have the stamp of youth; but had his age been prolonged, he would now be ninety-two. He died at a good time, in a good old age, before life had become a burden, and before his best friends had gone. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and died in possession of the good hope which it cherishes."

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences which give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicine against them. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such malaria, although less susceptible to its influence, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irregular habit of body. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots exist, of every locality of the American continent in fact, where malaria is epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

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SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS, free from State and local taxation. The ST. CLAIR BANKING CO., No. 16 SIXTH STREET, offer a limited number of the Bonds of the Permanent Improvement Loan of the city of Altoona, Penna., at par and accrued interest. These Bonds are issued in accordance with an act of Assembly approved April 10th, 1872, in sums of $500 and $1,000, and bear interest at the rate of 7 per annum, payable January and July, in Altoona or Philadelphia. As the whole loan is but $150,000, the investment is a most desirable one, and but a limited amount will be offered for sale.
ST. CLAIR BANKING CO.,
No. 16 Sixth street.
ROBT. ARTHURS, President.
L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Tradesmen's National Bank
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
New Banking Rooms,
Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,
Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.
WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,
118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.
CAPITAL--$200,000
Stockholders Individually liable.
Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.
W. T. DUNN, President.
THOS. JONES, Jr., Vice President.
W. H. SMITH, Cashier.
WM. BLAKELEY, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs, M. D.,
T. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr.,
G. Deitrich, Jas. A. Thompson,
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A. A. Anderson. MWS

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH,
NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE.
CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000
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S. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.
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Freehold Bank
AND
BUILDING ASSOCIATION,
No. 68 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
INTEREST PAID ON WITHDRAWALS.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$200,000.
FREEHOLD PRIVILEGE.....$500,000.
EDWARD HOUSE.....President.
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JAMES P. SPEER.....Cashier.
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BANKERS,
57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN FAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
Bought and Sold on Commission.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.
SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

E. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
B. K. Jamison & Co.,
BANKERS,
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Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.
Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.
Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

MAITLAND, AUDENRIED & CO.,
BANKERS,
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PHILADELPHIA.
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Chas. Camblos & Co.
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No. 88 South Third St.
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.
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AMERICAN LINE.
Mail Steamships.
Only Line Carrying the American Flag
Sailing Every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed.
Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents
Philadelphia.
Louis Hower, 142 Smithfield street, Thomas E. Watt, 78 Fifth avenue, Thomas Jones, 62 Chatham street, N. G. Murphy, 78 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

White Star U. S. Mail Line.
THE FASTEST FLEET AFLOAT.
Between New York and Liverpool
Calling at CORK HARBOR both Ways, Booking Passengers to and from all ports. Sailing every THURSDAY from Liverpool, and every SATURDAY from White Star Wharf, Prince's Dock, Jersey City.
OCEANIC.....Capt. Bristowe.
BALTIC.....Capt. Kennedy.
REPUBLIC.....Capt. Trundell.
CELTIC.....Capt. Thompson.
ADRIATIC.....Capt. Perry.
Passenger Accommodation Unrivaled.
Saloon, $80, Gold, (Sailings after April 1, $100 Gold)
Steerage $30 Currency. Prepaid Certificates, $32.
Drafts in sums to suit.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
T. H. MURRA No. 7 Fifth street.
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COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA STEAM LINES
VIA. PHILADELPHIA, FOR
HAVANA, Cuba.....Weekly.
GALVESTON, Texas.....Weekly.
CHARLESTON, S. C.....Weekly.
RICHMOND, and RICHMOND, Va.....Tri-Weekly.
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Pittsburgh Office—No. 2 SMITHFIELD STREET, Monongahela House Building.
Through rates given to Portland and Bangor, Maine, and other inland cities in New England. Freight carefully handled and forwarded promptly. For through rates, or other information, apply to Agent Penna. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, or
CLYDE & CO.,
General Managers, 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

H. L. GREGG & CO.,
SHIP BROKERS and COMMISSION MERCHANT
Freight engagements made for all parts of the world. Regular Packets for Cuban Ports.
WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.
Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,
In store and to arrive. For Sale by
D. WALLACE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 7, 1874.

The following is the report of the condition of the New York associated banks as received by wire to-day.

Loans, increase	$3,194,000
Specie, increase	555,700
Legal tenders, decrease	169,300
Deposits, decrease	901,200
Circulation, increase	25,400
Reserve, increase	158,500

The report shows a slight increase in reserve as compared with the report of last week. This is the first time in eight weeks that the reserve has not shown a falling off. The movement of currency from New York to the country still continues and the increase in the reserves is from an accumulation of coin, which although regraded by the department as available as reserve, for all practical purposes in the general business transactions of the country is of little use. The large increase in the loans would indicate greater activity, and this is evidenced in stronger quotations for stocks. It is quite noticeable that the bears have again been offering considerable amounts of Pacific Mail and Western Union for sale. Ohio and Mississippi has been manipulated by the clique, and it is stated on the street that it will be carried considerably higher, although there is not at present a very general disposition to buy it among outside operators. There is a growing conviction that we are entering upon a season of business activity. Our banks report an increased demand for money, and the very latest railroad earnings show a decided improvement. We think that at every concession in prices it will pay to buy stocks, especially Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which are just now very popular.

The twenty-third section of the National Banking law provides that the banks organized under that law shall be furnished with notes of various denominations, for circulation, provides for the form and expression of the notes and the amount that may be issued to each bank. The twenty-third section provides that "no such association shall issue post-notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act."

The fifty-third section provides "that if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents, or servants of the association to violate any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges and franchises of the association derived from this act shall be thereby forfeited."

It is a common and almost universal custom of the National banks to give certificates of deposit payable after date, bearing interest at a rate agreed upon between themselves and their depositors, and the question has arisen whether these certificates can be considered as post-notes, as within the meaning of section 234, above quoted.

We have seen certificates of deposit issued by some Western banks printed on paper about the size and similar in appearance to a bank note, issued with the evident intention of passing from hand to hand "to circulate as money."

The Comptroller of the Currency, in reply to a question on this subject, says that "the issue of time-drafts is regarded as unlawful to the National banks, because section 23 of the National Bank act prohibits the issue of any notes or bills of credit in the form for the forfeiture of the charter of National banks for any violation of the provisions of the act; that the National Bank act is, therefore construed to prohibit the issue of time-drafts,—the penalty for which is forfeiture of charter in the manner provided in the section referred to."

Two questions arise in considering the opinion of the Comptroller. The first is, whether time certificates of deposit can be considered in the same light as time drafts; whether they can or not, the Comptroller, in following out the same chain of reasoning which has been to consider time drafts as identical with post-notes, would undoubtedly decide that time certificates of deposit were also to be considered the same as post-notes. The second and more important question is, whether the fact that certificates of deposit that are not issued "to circulate as money," can be considered as coming within the prohibitory clause of the act. Certificates are issued payable at a future date usually for the purpose of giving the issuing bank an opportunity to provide for the redemption when due—as they bear interest the bank in order to make a profit on the transaction, must re-loan the deposit at a higher rate than that paid on the certificates, and must know when they are liable to be presented for payment.

The fact that they may be used to "circulate as money" probably never enters the mind of the cashier when he gives them out.

A very good reason to suppose that the intention of these obligations is as stated by us, is that in many cases they are not negotiable instruments, but are issued in the following form: "John Smith has deposited in this bank $100, payable *to himself* six months after date," &c. To make such an instrument negotiable and capable of passing from hand to hand like a bank note, it must be payable to himself or order.

As the Comptroller has placed his construction on the law, his ruling must stand for the present at least, but we are well aware that the rulings of the heads of departments at Washington are not always in accordance with the law. Should the Department attempt to enforce this ruling, we would then have a judicial opinion on the subject by a court having competent jurisdiction.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Governments bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

November 7, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	109½	109½	109¼	109⅛	109¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	111	111	111		
5-20's, 1862	111	111	111		
5-20's, 1864	111	111	111		
5-20's, 1865	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛		
5-20's, new	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛		
5-20's, 1867	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝		
5-20's, 1868	118	118	118		
10-40's	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝		
10-40's, coupons	112¾	112¾	112¾		
Currency 6's	122	122	122		
New 5 per cent's	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝		
Pacific Mail	44½	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Adams Express	117⅛	118			
Merchants' Union	78	78			
Wells-Fargo Express	78	78⅛			
American Express	61	61			
United States Exp'ss	64½	65			
New York Central	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Erie	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Michigan Central	74	74	74		
Michigan Southern	81	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
Illinois Central	79	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Chicago & North'w'n	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
Do. preferred	58	58	58	58	58
Rock Island	98	98	98	98	98
St. Paul, common	34	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Do. preferred	57	57	57	57	57
Wabash, common	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97
Ohio & Mississippi	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
Chicago & Alton	129	129	129	129	129
Harlem	129	129	129	129	129
Hannibal & St. Joe	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½
C. C. & I.	90	90	90		
Tennessee, old	79	79	79		
South Carolinas, April	19	19	19		
Do. July	19	19	19		
Missouri 6's	94¼	94¼	94¼		

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	52¾	....
Pennsylvania Central scrip, sales	104¾	....
Reading, sales	105	....
United Companies of N. J. sales	138¼	....
Oil Creek	95½	96
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Allegheny Valley	89½	90
Central Transportation	41¾	42
P. C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	69	69¼

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 7, 1874.

In general merchandise to-day there was a fair business transacted, especially in the produce line. Grain, groceries and provisions were rather quiet, although there was a fair jobbing movement in each of those branches of business. Changes in prices were not numerous, and generally former quotations are ruling. Butter is steady, and there is a general tendency toward lower prices. Cheese is firm, and ½c ₱ pound higher. Apples are in plentiful supply and prices are easy but quotably unchanged. Grain, flour, groceries and provisions are mainly unchanged from last week.

The Philadelphia *Commercial List* has the following concerning the steps being taken for the advancement of the grain trade of this city:

"For some time past the grain dealers of Pittsburgh have been complaining of heavy charges made by the leading railroad companies for overloading cars, and inasmuch as the hull rests with consignors and agents at the various points throughout the country they insist, and we think justly, that the penalty should be visited on those who violate the rule of the companies by overloading cars and not on us, and are powerless to prevent it. This rule may be good in its moral quality as far as it goes, but in its application it is manifestly oppressive and unjust, and the companies in enforcing it should look to the offending parties and not to innocent parties. As heretofore applied it has greatly injured the grain trade of Pittsburgh, which has been diverted to other points, and the merchants of that city are to be commended for their efforts to put a stop to so gross an imposition. As an illustration of its bad working, it has been remarked that a certain firm recently received a car load of corn which was two tons above the regulation weight. The regular weight for freight is 27 cents per 100 lbs., whereas the charge on the excess was 98 cents per 100 lbs, or nearly 400 per cent. greater. On a single car load even this exorbitant charge would not materially hurt the party who paid it, but running through a series of transactions it becomes a heavy tax which the companies should hesitate to impose except at the other end of the line. The Pittsburgh merchants not having an organization had no recourse but to submit to the exactions of the railroad companies, but now with the mischief it was effecting in driving the grain trade to other centres, they have combined together for mutual protection, under the title of 'Corn Exchange Association,' and in future they will keep a sharp eye on everything, whether of custom or law, which is likely to affect the general trade interests of Pittsburgh adversely. Their influence as a body will be felt, whereas, as individuals without organization, they were entirely at the mercy of railroad and other monopolies.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,170	Apples, bbls		168
Cheese, lbs	142	Corn, sks		850
Wheat, sks	182	Barley, sks		500
Rye, sks	210	Oats, sks		1,220
Butter, pkgs	37	Potatoes, bush		7,716
Hay, bales	444	Tea, tons		90

The following table exhibits the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail since our last, and for the corresponding receipts for the three previous weeks:

Week ending—	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
Flour, bbls	10,822	12,661	10,296	10,738
Cheese, lbs	1,000	1,500	2,500	2,500
Cheese, bxs	1,157	3,566	1,445	3,383
Corn, sks	5,720	6,071	6,425	2,570
Barley, sks	2,168	5,929	4,878	4,476
Rye, sks	1,469	1,542	1,090	739
Oats, sks	23,449	19,959	16,072	13,240
Butter, pkgs	2,166	220	189	177
Hay, bales	2,505	2,540	81	444
Bacon, lbs	750	483	119	450
Potatoes, bush	10,992	60,861	42,916	65,865
Ice, tons	1,000	50	20	50
Hay, bales	4,041	4,200	2,550	2,699

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale lots, and not jobbing or retail prices specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was a fairly active market to-day; the receipts of wheat were large. The attendance at the Corn Exchange was large, and the offerings of grain changed hands freely. Receipts are steadily but somewhat below the average as will be seen by the following statement of receipts for the past week, which is compared with the corresponding receipts for the past four weeks:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.
Wheat, bush	8,887	15,332	16,536	16,536	16,536
Corn, bush	12,445	16,355	10,192	11,000	8,927
Barley, bush	2,168	5,929	4,878	14,100	4,476
Rye, bush	2,270	6,107	5,000	2,500	1,478
Oats, bush	26,277	75,673	64,288	49,180	52,960
Total	50,962	119,396	101,779	93,320	71,377

Wheat—The market continues steady, with liberal receipts. Transactions generally are light, a large proportion of the wheat used in this city coming from elsewhere in the West. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 50@1 52 ₱ bush, and choice Michigan white at $1 22@1 25; Ohio white, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 12@1 15.

Corn—Receipts are quite light—less than two-thirds the average, during the past week. The market is steady, at very nearly unchanged prices. Old corn is getting quite scarce, and is ruling nominal at 86@87c ₱ bushel in the West. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white yellow at 80@81c ₱ bush, and choice Michigan white at $1 22@1 25; Ohio white, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 12@1 15.

Oats—Receipts are quite light—less than two-thirds the average, during the past week. The market is steady, at very nearly unchanged prices. Old corn is getting quite scarce, and is ruling nominal at 86@87c ₱ bushel in the West. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white yellow at 80@81c ₱ bush, and choice Michigan white at $1 22@1 25; Ohio white, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 12@1 15.

Rye—There is not much that is unusual in the market for oats. The demand is rather light, and prices are very nearly unchanged. Old corn is getting quite scarce, and is ruling nominal at 86@87c ₱ bushel in the West. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white yellow at 80@81c ₱ bush, and choice Michigan white at $1 22@1 25; Ohio white, $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter, $1 12@1 15.

Barley—The market is unchanged and steady, with fair receipts and a good demand from brewers. We quote at $1 15@1 18 per bushel for No. 1 fall; $1 10@1 12 for No. 2 fall; $1 20@1 25 for spring.

Rye—There is a fair demand, with light receipts and the market is firm. We quote at $1 00@1 01 per bushel.

Timothy—We noted the following sales which took place at the Corn Exchange to-day:

2 cars shelled corn, old and new mixed	75
2 cars shelled oats	38½
1 car white oats	38½
1 car white oats	38½

Flour—There is an active market, with liberal receipts, being 10,738 barrels to-day. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50@8 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do $6 00@6 25; in sacks 30c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 25@9 00; choice brands of white wheat extra, $6 50@7 00; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; red winter, new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 25@5 50; buckwheat flour $5 50; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour is in good supply and active at $4 25@4 50 ₱ cwt.

Hay—We quote prime timothy baled at $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf. No. 2 do $17 00@19 00; mixed do $14 00@16 00. Baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@25 00. There has been a liberal supply and loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy is quoted at $25 00@27 00. No. 2, $20 00@21 00; second bottom, $17 00@18 00; inferior, $15 00@16 00; mixed, $20 00@22 00.

Millfeed—The market is strong and prices steady. Bran is steady at ₱ 15@21 00 ₱ cwt; shorts at $1 30@1 40 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 55@1 65 ₱ cwt; chop feed at $1 20@1 30 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 00@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

In groceries there are few features to note at present, trade being rather quiet. Prices remain unchanged as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	22½c	Allspice	9@10½c
Choice	21½c	Cassia	9@10c
Prime	20c	Nutmegs	90@1 40
Good	19c	Cloves	30@35c
Low grade	18c	Pepper	27@28c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.*	
Rio, in papers	26c	Strictly ch'c'n O	80c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	80c
Java	35c	Good	75c
Sugars.		Demerara	65c
Standard A	10½c	*Syrup.*	
Standard B	10¼c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard extra C	10c	Sugar drips	66c
Choice yellow C	9¾c	Sugar syrup	45@50c
Franklin extra C	10¼c	*Rice.*	
American extra C	9¾c	Choice Carolina	9c
Yellow C	9½c	Patna	7½@9c
Cuba	9c	Rangoon	7½c
Porto Rico	9½@	*Rosins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ bx	$2 40
Young Hyson	50@1 00	Valentia, ₱ lb	10½c
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Layers, ₱ bx	$2 40
Imperial	50@1 00	Prunes	13@15c
Japan	50@1 00	*Starch.*	
Oolong	50@1 00	Common	5½c
Fancy	1 00	Silver gloss	9@9½c
Common	25@ 50	Corn	7½c
Candles.		*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	19c	Bi-carb, ₱ 100 lbs	5c
Stearine	15c	Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	5c

The stock of Brazil in first hands in New York, November 5th was 7,000 bags Goiaventon, 8,000 bags Rio Janeiro, 2,000 bags Santos, 1,000 bags New Orleans. Afloat and loading for New York, 51,000 bags, other ports, 12,000 bags. Total, 81,000 bags. Total stocks and supplies for all ports of the United States, 294,953. Stock of other than Brazil in first hands, 34,135, made up principally of 855 bags Ceylon, 4,732 bags Maracaibo, 1,669 bags Laguayra, 296 bags Porto Rico, 6,209 bags Costa Rica, 1,000 bags Mexican, 1,534 bags Manilla and 666 bags Savanilla. The business in other than Brazil in first hands in the United States has been only 2,745 bags Maracaibo and 247 bags Laguayra.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The market is steady and prices are not materially changed. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3		$11 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$25 00	Georges—codfish,	
No. 1 mess do	23 00	medium, ₱ 100	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Large do, ₱ 100	7 00
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Large do, ₱ bbl	7 00
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	4 25
Extra No. 2 bay	12 00	Labrador herring	9 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

Canada Oil—Is dull and drooping. We quote at 53@55c ₱ gallon from store, in jobbing lots; in car lots on track quotations are at 9½@9¾c ₱ gallon.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and prices are drooping without, however any quotable change. We quote choice to full at 27@28c; fair to medium 25@26c; common 18@20c.

CHEESE—The market is active, demand and prices have advanced. We quote New York Goshen 17½@18c ₱ lb; Ohio factory 15c; Sweitzer 12@13c.

EGGS—The demand is active with liberal receipts and prices are steady. We quote at 30@32c ₱ dozen for fresh.

BEESWAX—Prime is quoted at 31@33c ₱ lb, wholesaling at 28c in a jobbing way.

FRUITS, ETC.—We quote apples in liberal supply at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 ₱ bbl for common. Receipts for the past week were large being 3,275 barrels. Cranberries are in fair supply and prices are steady. We quote at $8 00@9 00 for Western; $10 00@12 00 for Eastern; $14 00 ₱ bbl for Cape Cods. Quinces are steady at unchanged prices at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

HOM

THE ELECTIONS.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY RETURNS

THE OFFICIAL COUNT

We publish this morning our election tables, corrected from the official returns as counted in the Court of Common Pleas. The tables have not all been footed up officially, but the totals here given will not vary from the count of the Clerks of the Return Court.

SENATORIAL TICKET.

State Senate—Forty-second, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Districts, Allegheny County.

STATE SENATE.

DISTRICTS.	42D DIST.	44TH DIST.	45TH DIST.
	McFeely, R.	McKeesport, D.	Gallagher, R.	Newmyer, R.	Humphreys, R.	Wood, D.	Hutchison, R.
ALLEGHENY.							
1st ward	309	219	76				
2d w, 1st ds	82	60	57				
2d w, 2d d	120	91	52				
2d w, 3d d	145	98	53				
2d w, 4th d	59	54	44				
3d w, 1st d	106	76	46				
3d w, 2d d	128	68	58				
3d w, 3d d	86	46	18				
3d w, 4th d	93	123	4				
4th w, 1st d	118	122	34				
4th w, 2d d	134	68	34				
4th w, 3d d	117	83	27				
4th w, 4th d	91	92	16				
5th w, 1st d	142	109	8				
5th w, 2d d	86	62	24				
5th w, 3d d	113	113	36				
5th w, 4th d	67	53	20				
6th w, 1st d	94	125	38				
6th w, 2d d	63	121	41				
6th w, 3d d	54	87	45				
6th w, 4th d	148	40					
7th w, 2d d	96	155					
7th w, 3d d	63	91	3				
7th w, 4th d	85	58	5				
8th w, 2d d	85	21	1				
8th w, 3d d	94	139	20				
8th w, 4th d	39	45	21				
9th ward	96	67	15				
10th ward, Sewickley							
Bellevue	64	17	42				
Sewickley Corners	116	130	16				
Reserve	64	28	3				
Kirkwood	41	20	1				
Findley	98	126	12				
Jefferson	32	49	11				
Low'r St. Clair	78	102	21				
Mifflin, 1st d	98	125	24				
Mifflin, 2d d	127	93	13				
Mifflin, 3d d	85	47	8				
N. Fayette	94	73	11				
Neville	117	112	20				
Robinson, 1st d	91	86	21				
Robins'n, 2d d	57	57	12				
Scott, 1st d	97	115	35				
Scott, 2d d	87	90	21				
Upp'r St. Clair	56	68	10				
Union	61	61	4				

ASSEMBLY TICKET.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts, Allegheny County.

Assembly—First District.

DISTRICTS.	Lowry, R.	Long, R.	Graham, R.	Gamble, R.	Swab, D.	Heabel, D.	Tirrell, D.	Hibbs, R.	Stewart, D.
PITTSBURGH.									
First ward, 1st district	17	14	13	13	7	7	7	7	7
First ward, 2d district	20	20	20	20	5	5	5	5	5
First ward, 3d district	17	17	17	17	6	6	6	6	6
First ward, 4th district	6	6	6	6	2	2	2	2	2
Second ward, 1st district	23	23	23	23	7	7	7	7	7
Second ward, 2d district	62	62	62	62	11	11	11	11	11
Second ward, 3d district	38	38	38	38	7	7	7	7	7
Third ward, 1st district	29	29	29	29	6	6	6	6	6
Third ward, 2d district	59	59	111	112	13	13	13	13	13
Fourth ward, 1st district	54	54	54	54	9	9	9	9	9
Fourth ward, 2d district	125	125	125	125	24	24	24	24	24
Fourth ward, 3d district	81	81	81	81	14	14	14	14	14
Sixth ward, 1st district	74	74	74	74	13	13	13	13	13
Sixth ward, 2d district	82	82	82	82	14	14	14	14	14
Sixth ward, 3d district	158	158	158	158	32	32	32	32	32
Sixth ward, 4th district	34	34	34	34	6	6	6	6	6
Seventh ward, 1st district	63	67	114	116	19	19	19	19	19
Seventh ward, 2d district	198	198	198	198	40	40	40	40	40
Seventh ward, 3d district	52	53	71	69	9	9	9	9	9
Eighth ward, 1st district	76	55	99	88	15	15	15	15	15
Eighth ward, 2d district	49	49	49	49	10	10	10	10	10
Eighth ward, 3d district	74	74	74	70	12	12	12	12	12
Eighth ward, 4th district	24	24	24	24	4	4	4	4	4

Assembly—Third District.

DISTRICTS.	Downwood, R.	Zorn, D.
PITTSBURGH.		
Fifth ward, 1st district	90	
Fifth ward, 2d district	153	
Fifth ward, 3d district	96	57
Ninth ward, 1st district	54	105
Ninth ward, 2d district	12	88
Ninth ward, 3d district	18	18
Tenth ward, 1st district	33	88
Tenth ward, 2d district	15	75
Twelfth ward, 1st district	5	75
Twelfth ward, 2d district	66	58
Twelfth ward, 3d district	94	139
Twelfth ward, 4th district	65	143
Total		

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 21, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 8, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ta'r.	Hum.	WIND. Dir.	Force	Weath.
7A. M.	29.25	40	72	S. E.	Gentle	Foggy.
2P. M.	29.09	52	54	S. W.	Fresh	Fair.
9P. M.	30.01	42	72	W.	Fresh	Fair.

Mean barometer 29.78 Highest thermom. 59
Mean thermom 45.3 Lowest thermom. 40
Rainfall 49

GEO. H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Rising Sun Flour.

made by French Patent and slow grinding process combined—yields 75 pounds more large, white bread per barrel. Easily baked and always gives satisfaction. Prices reduced again.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Congress, Twenty-Second and Twenty-third Districts, Allegheny County.

CONGRESS.

DISTRICTS.	22d Dist.		23d Dist.	
	Negley, R.	Hopkins, D.	Armstrong, U. R.	Cochran, U. R.	Bayne, R.	Cochran, U. R.
PITTSBURGH.						
First ward, 1st district	137	135				
First ward, 2d district	62	83				
Second ward, 1st district	81	51				
Second ward, 2d district	[illegible]	27				
Second ward, 3d district	48	30				
Third ward, 1st district	78	94				
Third ward, 2d district	98	97				
Fourth ward, 1st district	90	91				
Fourth ward, 2d district	98	93				
Fourth ward, 3d district	25	171				
Fifth ward, 1st district	98	93				
Fifth ward, 2d district	104	93	1			
Sixth ward, 1st district	90	102				
Sixth ward, 2d district	25	196				
Sixth ward, 3d district	31	184				
Seventh ward, 1st district	103	84	2			
Seventh ward, 2d district	120	87				
Seventh ward, 3d district	78	64				
Eighth ward, 1st district	79	61				
Eighth ward, 2d district	58	64				
Eighth ward, 3d district	58	55				
Eighth ward, 4th district	63	57				
ALLEGHENY.						
First ward	59	89	142			
Second ward, 1st district	53	78	46			
Second ward, 2d district	36	72	48			
Second ward, 3d district	38	72	46			
Second ward, 4th district	18	54	18			
Third ward, 1st district	62	125	34			
Third ward, 2d district	16	74	58			
Third ward, 3d district	29	74	34			
Third ward, 4th district	16	72	78			
Fourth ward, 1st district	29	65	72			
Fourth ward, 2d district	19	90	72			
Fourth ward, 3d district	10	53	76			
McCandless	30	60	2			
N. Versailles	43	217				
Pine	47	55				
Ross, 1st d	20	87				
Ross, 2d d	39	71				
Richland	55	57				
Shaler, 1st d	46	78				
Shaler, 2d d	36	45				
Sewickley	24	81				
W. Deer	24	32				
PITTSBURGH.						
28th w, 1st d	138	79	13			
28th w, 2d d		96	10			
28th w, 1st d	2	109	17			
28th w, 2d d		90	10			
29th w, 1st d		96	7			
29th w, 2d d		77	10			
29th w, 3d d		74	7			
29th w, 4th d		82	18			
30th w, 1st d		74	6			
30th w, 2d d		82	13			
30th w, 3d d		87	10			
30th w, 4th d		84	10			
31st w, 1st d		97	10			
31st w, 2d d		96	10			
31st w, 3d d		96	10			
31st w, 4th d		57	10			
32d w, 1st d		93	10			
32d w, 2d d		96	10			
32d w, 3d d		96	10			
32d w, 4th d		96	10			
33d ward		98	10			
34th w, 1st d		96	10			
34th w, 2d d		96	10			
34th w, 3d d		96	10			
34th w, 4th d		96	10			
35th w, 1st d		95	10			
35th w, 2d d		96	10			
35th w, 3d d		96	10			
35th w, 4th d		96	10			
36th w, 1st d		96	10			
36th w, 2d d		96	10			
36th w, 3d d		96	10			
36th w, 4th d		96	10			
37th w, 1st d		96	10			
37th w, 2d d		96	10			
37th w, 3d d		96	10			
37th w, 4th d		96	10			
38th w, 1st d		96	10			
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41st w, 1st d		96	10			
41st w, 2d d		96	10			
41st w, 3d d		96	10			
41st w, 4th d		96	10			
42d w, 1st d		96	10			
42d w, 2d d		96	10			
42d w, 3d d		96	10			
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43d w, 1st d		96	10			
43d w, 2d d		96	10			
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124th w, 4th d		96	10			
125th w, 1st d		96	10			
125th w, 2d d		96	10			
125th w, 3d d		96	10			
125th w, 4th d		96	10			
126th w, 1st d		96	10			
126th w, 2d d		96	10			
126th w, 3d d		96	10			
126th w, 4th d		96	10			
127th w, 1st d		96	10			
127th w, 2d d		96	10			
127th w, 3d d		96	10			
127th w, 4th d		96	10			
128th w, 1st d		96	10			
128th w, 2d d		96	10			
128th w, 3d d		96	10			
128th w, 4th d		96	10			
129th w, 1st d		96	10			
129th w, 2d d		96	10			
129th w, 3d d		96	10			
129th w, 4th d		96	10			
130th w, 1st d		96	10			
130th w, 2d d		96	10			
130th w, 3d d		96	10			
130th w, 4th d		96	10			
131st w, 1st d		96	10			
131st w, 2d d		96	10			
131st w, 3d d		96	10			
131st w, 4th d		96	10			
132d w, 1st d		96	10			
132d w, 2d d		96	10			
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136th w, 2d d		96	10			
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136th w, 4th d		96	10			
137th w, 1st d		96	10			
137th w, 2d d		96	10			
137th w, 3d d		96	10			
137th w, 4th d		96	10			
138th w, 1st d		96	10			
138th w, 2d d		96	10			
138th w, 3d d		96	10			
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139th w, 1st d		96	10			
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140th w, 1st d		96	10			
140th w, 2d d		96	10			
140th w, 3d d		96	10			
140th w, 4th d		96	10			
141st w, 1st d		96	10			
141st w, 2d d		96	10			
141st w, 3d d		96	10			
141st w, 4th d		96	10			
142d w, 1st d		96	10			
142d w, 2d d		96	10			
142d w, 3d d		96	10			
142d w, 4th d		96	10			
143d w, 1st d		96	10			
143d w, 2d d		96	10			
143d w, 3d d		96	10